

Scraps & Facts.

Many people drop a tear at the sight of distress who would do better to drop a sixpence.

The reason why many ladies dodge an offer of marriage is because the question is popped at them.

Gen. S. F. Cary, the great champion of Temperance, intends to lecture in North Carolina, from the 9th of May to the 5th of June next.

Emeline, do you know what has become of those whalebones I laid in the drawer a few days since? "Why, yes; do you not recollect that I have recently made a corset?"

Abraham Lincoln, Esq., on the 20th inst., elected Mayor of the town of Winnsboro, and Messrs. O. R. Thompson, H. B. McMaster, R. E. Ellison and T. T. Robertson, Wardens.

Mrs. Partington advises all young people afflicted with preparation of the heart, to apply the catarract of mustard, to draw out the information, and she says she has never known a failure where the device was followed.

The case of State vs. a slave of Robt. F. Davidson, for attempt to commit a rape upon the person of Mrs. Gribble, of Mecklenburg, was recently tried at Ireddell Superior Court. The Jury returned a verdict of "guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on the 20th inst.; but prayed an appeal to the Supreme Court, which was granted.

To DESTROY ANTS.—Procure a large sponge, wash it well, press it very dry; by so doing it will leave the small cells open—lay it on the shelf where they are most troublesome, sprinkle some fine white sugar on the sponge—(lightly over it,) two or three times a day, take a bucket of hot water where the sponge is, carefully drop the sponge in the scalding water, and you will say them by the thousands, and soon rid the house of those troublesome insects.

Dr. Mandt, homoeopathic physician to the late Emperor, is said to have left Russia in great haste and secrecy. He is reproached with having too long concealed from the august deceased that his lung was attacked; also with having himself prepared the medicines destined for the Emperor, instead of having had them prepared by a druggist. Great irritation was manifested against him at St. Petersburg, and the Emperor Alexander himself advised him, it is said, to leave Russia.

From a legal gentleman, directly from Emanuel Superior Court, we learn that the greatest distress is prevailing in that county, in consequence of the scarcity of water. No rains had fallen worthy of note since the 8th of September last. This distress at the additional numbers in attendance upon the Court. Judge Holt had been notified by the landlady of the principal hotel that he would have to adjourn the Court, or proceed without anything to eat, as a sufficiency of water to cook food was not to be had in Swainsboro or its vicinity.

Major Richard Delafield, of the United States Corps of Engineers, Major Mordecai, of the Ordnance Department, and Captain McClellan, of the Cavalry, have sailed from Boston, en route for the Crimea, on the line of hostilities in the Crimea, and especially to inspect the siege works where the allies have now concentrated their forces. They are accompanied by a Paymaster of the United States Army, and their expenses will be borne from the National Treasury.

To PRESERVE KNIVES, &c. FROM RUST.—Procure some melted virgin wax—the purer the better—and rub it thoroughly over the blades of the knives. After it has dried, warm the knives, and having carefully removed the wax from the service, rub them briskly with a dry cloth, until the original polish is fully restored. This will fill all the pores with the unctuous and minute particles of wax, which will adhere firmly, and prevent the intrusion of water or moisture, which is the cause of the rust. They will retain their brilliancy for weeks if used.

Probably the largest farmer in America is a large elephant which is engaged at ploughing the farm of P. T. Barnum, at Bridgeport, Conn. Passengers who came by the New York and New Haven Railroad a few days ago state that they had a fine view of his "celebrated highness" as they passed the farm in question. He is said to be very docile, walks three times as fast as a pair of horses, and draws a large subsoil plow, driving it from 16 to 21 inches deep. The same animal was used in India to work upon roads, pile timber, &c., and it is said that he don't stick up his nose at any reasonable work that his Yankee owner places before him.

The United States mail steamship Cahawba, R. W. Shufeldt, commander, from New Orleans the 8th and Havana the 9th inst., arrived at New York on the 10th inst. Havana was quiet and nothing of apparent interest occurring. The city continues to be guarded by "Voluntarios," the regular troops being nearly all stationed along the coast. Mr. C. A. Peck, dentist, late of New York, was released from prison on the morning of the 11th, on the security of a friend that he would remain in Havana until his case was decided. Carlos Castillo has also been released from the Moro, and allowed to remain at his residence until the sailing of the packet for Cadiz.

The Vienna correspondent of the London News says that the introduction of gun cotton into the Austrian army, and especially the artillery, appears to be decided on. Trials on a very extensive scale, and under various technical difficulties and scientific circumstances, have been going on for a long time, and the advantages the article has over gunpowder are now pretty well ascertained. The Emperor takes great interest in the practical application of the discovery; and has spent much time in personally superintending the series of trials. It having been found necessary to make an alteration in the form, bore and whole construction of gun cotton artillery, a model park of 32 guns is now in course of being cast in the foundry attached to the Imperial Arsenal.

In the several Theological Seminaries connected with the Old South Presbyterian Church, there are 283 theological students at present; divided among the establishments thus; at Princeton, N. J., 115; at Allegheny, Pa., 51; at Union Seminary, Va., 29; Columbia S. C., 32; New Albany, Ind., 19; Danville, Ky., 37. Besides these, there are known to be at least four others studying theology under private instruction, and probably from 12 to 15 more, thus making the total about 300, so that the annual supply of ministers in that church for the next three years will be about 100. This the Home and Foreign Record thinks insufficient, as there is an annual increase of 90 in the number of Church-

es, all to be supplied with ministers, in addition to the filling of 40 vacancies occasioned by death every year.

The New York Post professes to have been credibly informed that immediately, or very soon after intelligence of the assault made by a Spanish cruiser upon the El Dorado reached Washington, Mr. Marcy had an interview with the Spanish Minister, which resulted in an immediate and unconditional admission by the latter that his government has been guilty of a trespass upon our commerce, and a promise to send instructions at once to Governor Concha to see that hereafter no vessels sailing under the American flag, however suspicious it may appear, shall be fired at or brought to, unless within three marine leagues of the shore, which is the extent of marine jurisdiction conceded to all nations having a sea exposure. The Post infers that the instructions of the Minister have ere this reached General Concha.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

EDITED BY SAM'L W. MELTON, JOHN L. MILLER. YORKVILLE, S. C. THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1855.

REMINISCENCES.

We have lately obtained possession of two articles of local interest to the people of our District, which should have a prominent place in the ENQUIRER.—One of these, taken from the *Black River Watchman*, contains a lively sketch of the revolutionary career of JOHN KRAMER, once a citizen of York; the other, taken from a *Pickens*, Ala. paper, furnishes an interesting contribution to the past of our State and District. Both are subjoined.

The opportunity is a good one for making a suggestion to several gentlemen of leisure and education, who are citizens of our District. We have noticed, from time to time, in several of our exchanges in this State, very cleverly written and valuable contributions, touching upon the early times of their sections, detailing facts and incidents which do not properly belong to history, but which out to be preserved and given to memory. Our own district is as fruitful as any other of such reminiscences. Scarcely a settlement but has a stirring history which deserves better than to be forgotten; scarcely a spot of earth but is hallowed by associations, illustrating the character of an ancestry which posterity might well be proud. In the days of the Revolution, our District was for a time the theatre of a most bloody and relentless warfare; and in the form of hero which gave the turn to the tide of battle in South Carolina, were numbered the fathers of those who are now our best and leading men. Around the family fireside they have often heard the story recounted, and it is but right that these "household words" should now become the common property of us all. There is much yet to be told of the history of the early days of the church in our District; and of the better times, the misfortunes and the almost entire extinction of the Catawba-Indian tribe, a volume might be written. Who will come to our aid? Rev. Mr. WATTS, Mr. SPRATT, and Mr. MANSEY, of the Indian Land; Rev. Messrs. WATSON, ANDERSON, ROSS, DISBOR, and REVELL, COL. BEATTY, and many others whose names might be mentioned, are we know, amply supplied with the materials, and are each well qualified for the task. We trust we do not need to say to our readers, that confidently expect to be made acquainted with their favors.

Captain John Chamberlain was born at Fishing Creek, Captain Chambers had the misfortune to be cut down, and rode over by the British dragoons, who made many thrusts at him as they passed. While they were charging over him he retained his senses, from the effect of pain caused by the trampling of the horses, whose shoes were armed with calkers, but after they had passed, fell into a swoon. When he recovered from this state, he found that the blood had been stampered by the sand kicked up about him, and by his having instinctively clenched the wound which was upon his head, with both hands; but he was now a prisoner, and little regard was paid to his situation. With the other prisoners, he was guarded on by the points of swords, through burning sands and the heats of August until they reached Camden. The only food served out to them as rations was wheat-bran soaked in water which they squeezed out and drank. At Camden they were halted until Lord Cornwallis could select his victims for the gallows; which were so numerous, that the inquiry in the evening was, not who, but how many were hanged to-day? At that time, each man's life depended upon the will of informers, striving to ingratiate themselves with victors swelled with the pride of success and of dominion. A raging fever broke out among the prisoners, and a pestilence was added to famine. No false witness appearing against Chambers, and after many days and nights of painful anxiety, he and the survivors were turned out of prison and marched under guard for Charleston, to be immured in prison ships. He commended his second to some march under a vigilant sun and a burning fever; but on the following night Chambers and five or six others made their escape at Raften Creek. In the hurry of the pursuit, he was separated from all his companions, but one, Eli Crockett of Waxhaw. These two continued together, hunted like wild beasts, by British and Tories for fifty miles. All of their friends were either in prison or chased out of the country, and they could see no human whom they did not shun, as an enemy. As an instance of what man can endure, and yet survive, they remained for the following six days without any food, but one ear of corn, which Chambers plucked while he was pursued through a cornfield by Tarleton's dragoons. On the sixth day, the pursuit was continued backwards and forwards, across Cane Creek, in the Waxhaw, for the greater part of the day. In the evening they gained a hill above Mr. Simpson's house, where they could still see the dragoons; but meeting with a negro girl, and having little hope of surviving that dreadful day, they entrusted her with their secret and their lives. She proved faithful, and along to her mistress stated their wants. Mrs. Simpson, though at the risk of the freedom of her aged husband, and the destruction of every house on her plantation, immediately sent her daughter, afterwards Mrs. Good, with a loaf of bread and a bottle of milk for her famishing countrymen. At the first mouthful Crockett had nearly suffocated himself and it required all the skill and efforts that Chambers could exert in his exhausted situation, to bring him to life, but having now recruited they escaped across the Catawba River.—Chambers never wholly recovered from his fatigues and exhaustion; he lived for some years beloved and respected; but carried the marks of the shoes of the dragoons horses, with him to the grave.

A few days ago, three ancient pieces of parchment were placed in our hands to be read,—being in Latin manuscript of the German text. Two were granted by the President and Fellows of Princeton College, New Jersey, to Joseph Alexander, and were Diplomas for his Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. The third was the degree of Doctor of Divinity from South Carolina College,—*Collegii Australis Carolinae*—all dated, respectively, Oct. 8, 1760, Oct. 4, 1763, and Dec. 4, 1807. The first is, therefore, nearly 94 years old. The last conferred when he was doubtless, nearly 70, was 47 years old, and was the first degree of the kind granted in South Carolina. The distinguished Sam'l Davies signed the oldest, as President, (Preses), whose daughter the then young graduate (Alexander) afterwards married.—

Samuel Finley signed the Master of Arts diploma and "Chas. Pinkney, LL. D., *Genl. Presses Club*," and "Jonathan Marx, *Preses, at LL. D.*," signed the last—the names of other notables of the oldest times being on the others.

The recipient of all these honors became a Presbyterian clergyman of much distinction in York District, South Carolina, settled there a great many years, and prior to the war of the Revolution. He is the author of a well-known volume called, "Alexander's Sermon." Tradition has it, that in the times that tried men's souls he was an ardent patriot, one of those who knew the importance of keeping the powder dry as well as of preaching and prayer. His congregation used to bring their old muskets to church and stand them at the doors in those days of Marion and British tories.

A son, (now over 85), a grandson, the postmaster of this place, and great-grandchild of this old divine and patriot reside here; so that we have among us the great-great-grandchildren of the Rev. President Sam'l Davies of Princeton. Jonathan York, one of the first settlers of Pickens, came from York District, S. C., and Yorkville derives its name from the same source. How much Pickens county is indebted to the good seed sown by the preaching and piety of this good old parson of York for the good morals of her citizens, many of whom were descended from a York ancestry, let those decide who can understand cause and effect.

OUR TRAVELS.

On Wednesday, the 11th inst., armed with plenty of powers by the Honorable Court of Equity, to dispose of some land and negroes, on the east side of the Catawba river, we left Yorkville, and directed our way toward the river. We did not object in the slightest to the journey; as we had to pass through the most beautiful and fertile portion of our district. We noted with pleasure, the many evidences of thrift and management of the farmers of this section. The wheat crop bids fair to yield an abundant harvest; while the farms generally, were in a fine state for cultivation. We are apprehensive lest the late warm, dry weather will militate seriously against the farming interest. It is too early yet, to despair; a timely shower of rain will repair whatever of injury we have sustained, and our fields grow green and ripe for harvest.

Leaving this place and travelling the Old Nation Road, through what is called the Indian Land, every one must be struck with the beauty and inviting prospect of the country that opens up to view. To us it is ever a source of unalloyed pleasure to travel through this portion of the district, hallowed, as it is by so many associations of our youth. On approaching old Ebenezer, we are agitated with mingled emotions of pleasure and pain. There is scarcely an object upon which the eye can rest, but tells a tale of by-gone days. True, there are many changes; yet, these serve to give a more extended range to thought, and makes us yield more readily to past reminiscences. Under such circumstances, we could not, if we would, hush down the recollections that come up before us in the freshness of but yesterday.—To see in vain the face of some kind familiar friend, amid scenes that were once so familiar and homelike, to be the guest of a stranger in the home of happy boyhood, gives a new coloring to the feelings, and we naturally seek relief in revelling on the rainbow tints that once gilded the horizon of our youth.

Change seems to have been the watchword of this old Ebenezer country; with one solitary exception there are none of its old inhabitants, we need not go further back than two or three centuries to find a source of regret to us; that Ebenezer is so rapidly losing its identity. It has a numerous and highly respectable population, and Rock Hill, in its immediate vicinity, is becoming quite a business place. But being strangers, they are totally unacquainted with the early history of Ebenezer, and we very much fear, there are many interesting traditional sketches that will soon be lost, unless some effort is made to preserve them. It occupies a distinguished place in the annals of our district, and at one time, an account of its school, was prominent in the State. Feeling a deep solicitude in whatever concerns the past and future destiny of a place, endeared to us by every consideration that can interest and enlist the feelings, we intend at some future day, to compile all the facts that are likely to prove of interest, and put them on file in the ENQUIRER, for the benefit of future generations.

We witnessed with surprise and pleasure, the many evidences of improvement going on so bravely at Rock Hill. But a few years ago, no one would have supposed a village would spring up and flourish in that particular locality. The proprietors of the soil never dreamed of the "good time coming," when they could sell their land at from \$100 to \$200 per acre for ten tons. It is really a flourishing place, with, we trust, a prosperous trade and sufficiently remunerative to all concerned. Leaving this place we steered a more direct course for our destination. The next point at which we touched was Fort Mill. In this age of progress and railway facilities, it is necessary, to keep pace with the times, for every neighborhood to have its market. Thus, Fort Mill, cut off from the balance of the District by the river, affords a market to our friends residing in its vicinity. Having remained here a sufficient length of time, to refresh ourselves from the fatigues of a days travel, we drove over a short distance, and took lodging for the night, with our old friend, W. E. W.

The next morning, in about an hour's drive over a rough and broken country, we landed safely on the premises where the property was to be sold. The preliminaries being arranged, the property, consisting of 700 acres of land and twelve negroes were exposed to sale, to but few bidders. The land sold very low; the negroes brought tolerably fair prices. The titles executed, bonds and mortgages taken and property delivered, we retraced our steps as far back as Fort Mill, where we took the cars about 9 o'clock P. M. for Charleston. Immured in an old, dark, dingy car, we travelled all night, without "giving sleep to our eyes or slumber to our glands." With no one on board save two or three sleeping fellow mortals, it was the dreariest solitude it has ever been our ill-fortune to enjoy. In justice to the President and Directors and all whom it may concern, we will state that it was a freight train, and if a person is silly enough to stow himself away as freight, he must be content with whatever accommodation is tendered him.

We arrived in Columbia at 6 o'clock A. M. Remaining here long enough to partake of old Hest's good cheer, for which we had considerable relief, after a long and tedious night's jaunt, we hastened on to the Charleston Depot. Soon we were fairly launched for the city of Charleston. We noted nothing worthy of mention in this day's travel, save the great annoyance to which the crew were subjected by the dust and smoke. We were so completely powdered it was difficult for friends to recognize each other. In due course of time we reached the city, and were soon whirled up to the American Hotel.—We of course were met with the usual hurry and confusion incident to city life, though the busy season with the merchants was pretty well over. We however, seen a goodly number of merchants from the country, among them Messrs. Gonox, and J. P. Moore of our District.

The Fair was a source of considerable attraction and interest. Quite a crowd were in attendance, though not near so numerous as we would like to see. We hail the day when greater attention will be bestowed upon the mechanical arts by the slave-holding States, so essential to our independence as a people. Our inferiority in this respect is inexcusable. There can be no doubt but investments in manufacturing would be profitable, while it would ensure a proper distribution of labor, the only basis of a nation's or State's independence and prosperity.—These Fairs are excellent schools for mechanics

exhibiting all the improvements that have been made in their various callings and we would suggest to that class of our community that it would be time and money well spent to attend there whenever an opportunity is presented.

The oration before the members of the Institute was delivered by Col. JAMES L. ORR, of Anderson, and is said to have been a very able effort, and one admirably adapted to the occasion. We regret that we were compelled to leave the city before the day assigned to Col. Orr, and were thus deprived of the pleasure of hearing his oration.

Our time and space is too limited for a detail of the numbers incidents, facts and fancies which are met with on a visit to the Queen City. We must not omit, however, to make mention of the kindly offices of the gentlemen of the city—Col. CUNNINGHAM, of the *News*, Mr. CARLISLE, of the *Courier*, Messrs. HARR and TABER, of the *Mercury*, and Mr. MOORE, of the *Standard*. To their cordial greeting and warm-hearted hospitality we are indebted for much of the pleasure of our sojourn; and we earnestly trust that the opportunity will yet be given us of making a return for their many kindnesses. This reminds us of a subject which we had well nigh forgotten to mention.

The gentlemen of the Press as well as other citizens of the State, with whom we met, urged it upon us to endeavor to induce the people of York to unite for the purpose of bringing about a celebration of the battle of King's Mountain. Many of the prominent men of the South have expressed to me a lively interest in the matter, and they are very solicitous that our people consent to take the initiative, and put the ball in motion. Shall it be done? We shall recur to this subject, hereafter.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Nairobi*, at New-York, on the 22nd, we have Liverpool rates up to Saturday, the 7th instant. The commercial intelligence is favorable. The breakfast, provision and money markets were firm and unshaken. During the week ending the 6th, prices in the cotton market were a trifle higher, Milling qualities having advanced 1-16th, and Fair 3-4 7/8th.—There was, also, an active speculative demand, and the sales during the week comprised 80,000 bales, of which speculators took 19,000 and exporters 60,000—leaving 49,500 bales of all descriptions to the trade. The market closed firm with an upward tendency.

The political news by this arrival is not important. The Russian ultimatum had not arrived at Vienna, and, in consequence, the Conference had adjourned its sessions until the 9th instant, when the consideration of the third point would be renewed and the event finally determined. The expectation of an unfavorable result seems to have become general, and the impression, especially in England, leans towards the opinion that the war must continue. A dispatch says that the Russian party at Berlin is in the ascendant, and that Prussia is likely to enter into an alliance with Russia after the adjournment. The withdrawal of the power of the Russian army from Poland and the Austrian frontier would seem to indicate that the confidence of the Russian government in the friendly feeling of the Emperor of Austria, and that too, is expected to side with the "barbarians."

On the other hand, the English and French appear to be sanguine in the expectation that in the event of an unfavorable termination of the Conference, the Austrians will withdraw the alliance and make a positive declaration of war against Russia. It is very doubtful.

As we have often thought between the French and Russian, attended with great loss of life, but a decisive result in favor of either party, in an engagement of the night of the 29th ult., three thousand men were slain. The Emperor Napoleon has abandoned the idea of the use of a zig-zag to the Crimea, and it is said that he now believes the Emperor have been wounded by the guests of Her Majesty, the Queen of England.

OUR SPANISH RELATIONS.

Letter-writers at the Capital inform us that the difficulties with Spain and the authorities in Cuba continue to engross the attention of the Administration; and the papers throughout the country are on the alert, publishing every kind of statement, manufacturing all sorts of rumors, and discussing in earnest the chances of war. Inasmuch as our article in the last issue is calculated to arouse the attention and excite the interest of the reader, we shall endeavor to gather up whatever additional developments have since come to light.

Commodore McCATLAY has sailed, with sealed instructions, for Cuba, in the *Sax*. As soon as they can be made ready, he is to be followed by other vessels of war, and the squadron is commanded to rendezvous at Key West. Although the instructions are secret, and no one can speak their authority, the design of the Administration is manifest, and a conjecture as to the substance of the orders in the hands of Commodore McCATLAY can very readily be made. The Executive has taken the ground that the right to visit and the right of search are alike contrary to correct principles of international law, and antagonistic to the position long since taken by our government. At any rate, he has decided the question that the recent demonstrations by Spanish vessels against our commerce in the Gulf, made as they have been under the most aggravating circumstances and without any pretext on the score of self-defence and the most rigid system of blockade, are outrageous denunciations of insolent and reliable assurances of future conduct. Commodore McCATLAY has been instructed, we have reason to believe, to notify the Captain-General of the position taken by our government; that such demonstrations upon our commerce will be resisted by force of arms; that if he values peace with this country, it is necessary that this course be discontinued; and that to assure him of our friendly intentions and make void every pretext for such a rigorous blockade, the government of the United States will have a care that no filibustering expeditions be permitted to depart from our coast, and no effort spared to insure the integrity of the Cuban government against the designs of the citizens of the United States. After the mission will have been accomplished, Commodore McCATLAY is instructed, it is said, to remain in the Gulf, and resist by force any further attempts to molest our vessels in the pursuit of lawful commerce in the Gulf.

We are assured that the Administration regard the issue with much solicitude. Even under the supposition that the Cuban authorities are disposed to accede to a reasonable adjustment, we are by no means satisfied that the chances for war are diminished; for it is not improbable that the matter is beyond their control, and an actual collision may occur in despite of their best exertions. If the instructions to the Commodore have any meaning, they must be positive, decided and unequivocal; and a rigid obedience to them certainly involves all the chances of a collision. Besides this, the declaration of the French minister at Washington to the effect that the alliance between the French and Spanish governments, as to the United States, is complete, presents a new phase to the question; and leads to the belief that the action of the Spanish government has been taken advisedly, and with a clear view of its ultimate consequences. If this statement be true, and it is not wholly impossible—we may expect anything but the exhibition of a pacific disposition on the part of the Spanish authorities. We place but little reliance on this rumor; but ours is a time of strange things, and we are ready for the occurrence of almost any event. The following extract from the Washington correspondence of the *Charleston Courier*, touches upon this and other points clearly and fully.

Near the close of the late session, Gen. Cass and Mr. Mason made explanations, in the Senate, relative to certain operations and acts of Great Britain and France, which, as they conceived, characterized an

unfriendly disposition towards this country, and a deliberate and seditious purpose to interfere in our affairs on this hemisphere. The Administration also gave us to believe that the British and French governments were pledged by engagements to our government to oppose to our movements. This, we encourage the adverse influence of these powers in a number of instances under the existing administration—the Sandwich Island case, and in regard to the late hostilities against the falling pagos question of the United States to seize upon the island of Cuba. Mr. Clayton has stated that when he was Secretary of State he became convinced that the French government was unfriendly to us, and that it would seek an opportunity to exhibit a hostile feeling towards us, and that he had conducted with the correspondence in relation to their assumption of rights to examine or search American vessels, a suspicion of being engaged in expeditions against Cuba, had no satisfactory termination.

But the matter is now bringing a more conclusive point, at least in regard to the French government. The French minister, according to credited report has informed our government that the government of France will take part with Spain in any war that may result from the attempt on the part of the government or people of the United States to seize upon the island of Cuba. It is quite certain that the governments both of France and Great Britain will be parties to such a war, and in hostility to the United States. All these circumstances are approved by the Administration, it is difficult to suppose that it can manly rush into an unnecessary danger, for which we have no adequate preparation. The orders to Commodore McCATLAY were dictated by the President himself, and they are known to be of very positive and decided character. The chance and to the discretion of Commodore McCATLAY and the Government of Cuba, is committed the issue of war or peace. It is believed that the orders to our Commodore are such as will afford Gen. Concha an opportunity to avoid difficulty with the United States by preventing the occurrence of any irritating act on the part of the Spanish cruisers. But, if Gen. Concha do not prevent future acts similar to the El Dorado case, then, upon their recurrence, Commodore McCATLAY is to make a decided hostile demonstration.

EDITORIAL MERE-MENTION.

Post Office Change.—D. T. DYERS, Esq., has resigned the office of Post-Master at Meek's Hill, and JAMES M. WHITE, steps accepted the appointment. The office will be kept hereafter at Mr. WILKINSON'S store.

Hare's Marble Yard.—Having an eye in search of the Beautiful, we took occasion, the other day, to the marble-yard of Mr. RICHARD HARE, and we were much gratified to notice the excellent taste and skill exhibited on several of the monuments now in progress towards completion. Mr. HARE has a natural aptitude for his business, and, besides being a home-made and a home-serving man, he is fully competent to undertake the task of furnishing monuments of the best and most costly styles. An examination of one or two specimens of workmanship now in the marble-yard will be sufficient to convince every one of the truth of what we say; and it will occur to those who desire such articles that it is not unprofitable to go beyond Yorkville. Mr. HARE will attend promptly to orders from a distance. See Advertisement.

Warm Weather.

The weather has been indulging in strange frolics, of late. Work has been at the first times been bitten severely; and on Thursday and Friday last the temperature was as high as any time in the summer. Something persuaded us that we had been in a state of torpidity, and it is probably thawed out in the middle of August. The thermometer is said to have indicated 100 degrees, Fahrenheit. It is hot, but not oppressive. It is now more pleasant; but the change has not brought us any very encouraging signs of rain, of which we are much in need. Matters are really out of joint, and at present we fear some evil will be visited. Here it is—Times are exciting, warm weather is approaching, and our prospects are bright; but other matters in the present, now have got wonderfully quarrel and principles, and are fighting and striving, and the man that put his hands to bed the other night and hid himself at his room, do not the published rights. In view of this condition of affairs, we cannot the reader to keep cool.

Our Outside.

The reader will find upon our outside pages an interesting history of the reign of Nicholas, of Russia, which will repay the perusal. We have copied a portion of Mr. TOMPKINS'S sermon, preached in the House of Representatives, last winter, by appointment of the Legislature. But for its length, we would have been pleased to give this admirable discourse an insertion entire. The portion copied is replete with sound reasoning, and treats upon subjects which should attract the attention and engage the sober thought of every honest citizen. Read it carefully.

Death of Ex-Gov. Seabrook.

The Charleston papers announce the death of Governor WHITEMAN'S BROTHER, JOHN SEABROOK, in St. Luke's Parish, on Monday, the 16th instant. Gov. SEABROOK, says the *News*, has filled an honorable place among the public men of the State, as a member of the Senate from St. John's Collection, as President of the State Agricultural Society, and finally as Governor. On the expiration of his term, he finally retired from public labors. He was plain and simple in his way of life, kindly in all his personal relations, and thoroughly identified with the agricultural interests of the State, to which he contributed valuable information and an unflinching support.

Beware of Him.

We slip the following from the *Black River Watchman*. We, too, were honored with Mr. Knight's patronage, and also with a very plausible note similar to that received by our neighbors in Sumter. Mr. Knight is most unobviously a scoundrel, and we feel it to be a duty to counteract whatever influence his advertisement may have had upon our readers, and warn them against entrusting business in his hands. He has burnt our fingers, and we imagine he is not too scrupulous to perform the same operations on others. The *Watchman* says:—About five weeks ago we received a long advertisement from one S. M. Knight, residing in Washington, who professed his professional services there as a collector of Bounty Land and Pension Claims to those of our citizens who may be entitled to pay their fingers in the government pie. We were directed to publish four times; which we did, to the exclusion of other matter—sending a copy of our paper to Mr. S. M. Knight. It is about the proper time to send our bill. But Mr. S. M. Knight anticipates us. We have lying before us a circular, in which he states that his clerk caused more copies of his advertisement to be printed and sent away than he ever intended, and a copy was erroneously sent us for four weekly insertions. This is a very improbable story, and until we have better proof than Mr. S. M. Knight is one of that class of individuals whom the poet terms the noblest works of God, we shall be compelled to think that he has dealt with us very unfairly.

Late from Mexico.

The latest news from Mexico imports another aspect to the progress of the revolution, unfavorable to the fortunes of Santa Anna and indicating his speedy downfall. The steamer *Clyde* brings intelligence six days later, which is to this effect:—Moreno's dissatisfaction and subsequent capture and execution were all fabulous, got up to entrap Alvarez.—Col. Bires was recently discomfited at Cajonos, and his whole regiment dispersed by the revolutionists; those attempting to recross Popocatepec were defeated, Governor Maximo Ortiz, whilst on the march from Michoacan to Tehuantepec, fell into an ambuscade, and his whole force of six hundred were nearly annihilated. The accounts from the South are favorable to the cause of the revolutionists. Alvarez is supreme in Cuerrera, and the opinion is universal that Santa Anna will be obliged to fly. It is also evident that the allied powers have stimulated the Mexican internal commotions by bringing Mexico on the other side and identify her with Cuba.

The "May Queen" Gallop.

—Mr. RAMSAY, the publisher, has our thanks for a copy of a new piece of music with the above title; composed and dedicated to the young ladies of Barhamville, by MARCELO M. PARRAGA. The piece is not difficult and reads very prettily. Our lady readers will find it a very timely and very appropriate ornament to the music-stand.

Fires in Columbia.

We learn from the Columbia papers that a destructive fire took place on Friday last, at the depot of the South Carolina and Greenville R. Roads. The depot was considerably injured and fifteen hundred bales of cotton consumed. The entire loss is estimated at seventy-five thousand dollars. The fire was principally upon the South Carolina Railroad Company. The fire was kindled it is supposed, by a spark from an engine. On the same day, a stable on Richmond-street was burned, consuming a horse and a small quantity of produce. It is thought to be the work of an incendiary.

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TRIBUTE OF REGARD.

To the Editors of the Yorkville Enquirer:—GENTLEMEN:—Supposing that many of the readers of your paper would be pleased to see the article which was taken by the Bethel Presbytery with reference to the death of Rev. W. B. DAVIS, I send you the subjoined copy. If you can spare with me, please to publish it.

Yours, &c., S. L. WATSON.

April 21, 1855.—The Committee appointed to prepare a minute expressive of the feelings of the Presbytery in relation to the recent death of Rev. W. B. DAVIS, a member of this Body, feel that a very painful and solemn duty has been assigned them. God in his all-wise Providence has been pleased to remove by death one of our Brethren from among us. It is truly sad to contemplate the widely extended breach made by the death of this our Brother, to estimate the loss which we feel to be irreparable. Weighing with us the loss sustained by the bereaved with whom he is a guide in his youth and her partner in life is laid in the grave—the loss to affectionate children when a beloved father, guardian and guide is taken from their forever. We might speak of the grief of this Presbytery, when we reflect that one of the oldest members of our Body, one whom we all loved, whom we have often met with whom we took sweet counsel, and walked together to the house of God, has been removed from them. But great as may be his loss to relations and friends and sad as may be his removal from them; it is still more sad to think of the removal of such a Minister from a world in which he had so long and so faithfully labored. We may well in sin, and a church needing his labors. We may well say that Brother DAVIS was taken away in the midst of his usefulness. According to our best knowledge he had never felt health, from which he had fully recovered; but by care and the use of suitable means his life was prolonged, and he was enabled to perform a very large amount of Ministerial labor.—During the first years of his labors, as far as health would permit he preached at Shiloh, not without some precious fruit of his Ministry, and also at Long Creek in North Carolina, where God was graciously pleased to pour out his Spirit and give a precious ingathering of members to the Church and as was fondly hoped, an ingathering of souls to the fold of Christ. In the year 1834 he served the Churches of Long Creek and Lincoln with great acceptance and usefulness. In the beginning of 1835 he entered on the charge of Beersbach and Bulloch's Creek Churches and served them until arrested by his sickness.

We believe him to have been a truly pious man, unambitious, unassuming; laboring from love to God and love to the souls of men, to the extent of his ability and often beyond it. He was a sound Theologian, an able and faithful Minister, preaching frequently and fully the glorious gospel of the Blessed God. He was possessed of a warm and generous heart—a disposition eminently social, and in view of those qualities necessary to make him a faithful and useful Pastor, and he so performed those duties as to contribute very useful in this department of labor and greatly to enlarge him to his people. No faithful mind can now tell the amount of good he has instrumental in doing, or the number of souls saved from eternal death through his instrumentality. But we believe he was employed by God to effect much good, particularly in the last years of his life. For several years past his Churches (particularly Beersbach) have uniformly reported "emphatic evidence of the presence of the Spirit" and "encouraging additions to the communion of the Church." And now when his mind was matured by age and study, and enriched by experience, when, as a Pastor, he had extended around him the warm affections of his people and acquired an influence over their minds which might well be wielded for their eternal good; when, in the estimation of men, he seemed prepared for more eminent usefulness, God who sees not as man sees, and who cannot err, has called him from his labor in the Church on earth, as we fondly believe to his rest in the Church above.

In view of these things the Committee recommended the adoption of the following Resolutions, viz:—Resolved 1st, That we regret the death of our lamented Brother as a Dispensation of an All-wise and merciful Providence, to which, we should meekly and reverently submit.

2d, That we tender to his bereaved family and congregations our affectionate sympathy.

3d, That we regret his death as a very great loss, not only to his family and church, but also to the whole Church of which he was a Minister, and to the generation, which by the will of God he served.